

ADDENDA

FAM. SAGRIDÆ

NOTES AND ADDITIONS



VERY much regret that by an unfortunate oversight several genera and species belonging to the family *Sagridæ* and recently described by Blackburn have been omitted. I now make these corrections and hope the omissions will be excused. I am indebted to M. H. Clavareau for the following corrections and additions.

GENUS COOLGARDICA, BLACKBURN (to be placed in group *Megamerinæ*).

Coolgardica. Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Vol. 23, p. 93 (1899).

Characters. — Elongate, last joint of the maxillary palpi oval, eyes very small, transversely oval, very prominent, coarsely granulate; Antennæ filiform, half the length of the body; thorax cordiform, anter angles rounded; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax; legs short, femora incrassate, the posterior ones near the apex with a distinct tooth; tarsi short, claws simple.

This genus is, according to the author allied to *Duboulayia* from which it differs principally in the small but very prominent and strongly granulate eyes and the elevation of the anterior coxæ which rise considerably above the level of the intermediate space. From *Polyoptilus* the genus differs in the structure of the tarsi, from *Megamerus* « inter alia » by the small oval terminal joint of the palpi, from *Prionesthis* and *Cheiloxena* by the strongly toothed posterior femora and from *Pseudotoxotus* by its short tarsi.

Geographical distribution of species. — A single Australian species is described.

1. *C. tenebrioides*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Vol. 23, p. 94 (1899) (West Australia, Coolgardie).

GENUS NEODIAPHANOPS, BLACKBURN (to follow the genus *Diaphanops*)

Neodiaphanops. Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Vol. 23, p. 95 (1899).

Characters. — The last joint of the maxillary palpi ovate, eyes small, finely granulate, antennæ robust, much shorter than the body, the intermediate joints widened; thorax subcylindrical, the greatest

width placed at the base, the anterior angles scarcely distinct; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax; prosternum narrow, scarcely raised, metasternum not produced between the coxæ; femora moderately thickened, the posterior ones more strongly so and armed with a tooth, the tarsi nearly like. *Diaphanops* claws simple, the first abdominal segment rather shorter than the following segments together.

Allied to *Diaphanops* but differing in the head not being produced in front the transversely oval eyes and much longer antennæ; from the rest of the Australian *Sagrinae* the genus distinguished by the depressed elytra which are dehiscent almost from the base in both sexes (sec author).

Geographical distribution of species. — A single species is known from Australia.

1. *N. froggatti*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Vol. 23, p. 95 (1899) (Nord-West Australia).

The following species must also be added.

GENUS MEGAMERUS, MAC LEAY

1. *M. mandibularis*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Vol. 15, p. 67 (1892) (North-West Australia).

GENUS POLYOPTILUS, GERMAR

1. *P. costatus*, Blackburn, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Vol. 23, p. 97 (1899) (North Queensland).

2. *P. torridus*, Blackburn, idem, p. 98 (North Queensland).

GENUS SYNETA, ESCHSCHOLTZ

Synon. **Thricholema**, Crotch.

1. *S. anomala*, Crotch, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 5, p. 79 (1874) (*sub Thricholema*) (Calaveras N. America).

GENUS ZEUGOPHORA, KUNZE

1. *Z. Andrewesi*, Jacoby, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 47, p. 82 (1903) (Nigeria).

2. *Z. indica*, Jacoby, idem, p. 81 (Nigeria).

3. *Z. Weisei*, Reitter, Deutsche Ent. Zeit. p. 43-44 (1889) (North Armenia).

GENUS CHALCOLEMA, JACOBY

This genus although mentioned in the introduction to the *Orsodacnidae* must I think find its place amongst the *Eumolpidae*.

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